

THE NEWS

BRUCE CHAMP, Publisher.

PARIS. KENTUCKY

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Condensed and Put into Readable Shape.

AT WASHINGTON.

Postal Notes Not Legal Tender.

Treasurer Wyman, on the 5th, declined to receive a postal note for the payment of express charges on U. S. notes sent to Washington for redemption by a bank in Connecticut. Mr. Wyman says that he has no facilities for cashing these notes, as it is necessary they should be sent to the postoffice. Payment by such means, he claims, would only add to the labor of the Redemption Bureau, which now collects express charges by deducting the required amount from the sum sent for redemption. First Comptroller Lawrence, whose opinion was asked on this subject, says that postal notes are not a legal tender, and that anybody has the right to refuse them.

Another Army Officer Gone Wrong.

Information was received by the authorities at Washington on the 6th, to the effect that Lieutenant Porter, of the Third U. S. Cavalry, who has been acting Quartermaster at Fort Thomas, Arizona Territory, is \$1,900 short in his accounts and has deserted rather than face a trial. Lieutenant Porter is a graduate of West Point, and has been in the army but a few years.

Why a Postmaster Was Removed.

Conley, late postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., wrote a letter to the Postmaster General a few days since demanding reasons for his (Conley's) removal. The Postmaster General has written a rather sharp reply, in which he says that before he removed Conley he had conclusive evidence that the latter had not only retained in his office, but had promoted, clerks whom he knew to be dishonest. He adds in view of what recently passed between Conley and an inspector of the Postoffice Department, he is surprised that the former should now ask why he was removed. The allusion is supposed to be to admissions of delinquency made by Conley to the Inspector, and reported by the latter to the Postmaster General.

Will Not Allow Indians to be Exhibited.

In answer to an application from the French Charge d'Affaires for permission to take twenty Indians from their reservations to France for exhibition, Commissioner Price has advised the Secretary of the Interior to refuse the request upon the ground that such exhibitions result in the demoralization of the Indians, and render them dissatisfied with life at the agencies.

Notes.

The State Department has been advised by the United States Minister at Bangkok of the contemplated departure for the United States and England of an embassy from the Kingdom of Siam, composed of his Royal Highness Prince Krom Mun Hars Harredd, a secretary of legation, and two military and one naval attaché.

Officers of the Post-office Department express the opinion that the inadvantage of Congress in making the bill to regulate Postmasters' salaries go into effect at once, instead of on the 1st of October, the date fixed for the reduction in the letter rates of postage, will cost the Government \$1,500,000 in increased salaries. The system of grading salaries proportionately in accordance with the receipts of the office is also unfavorably commented upon by the Department, for the reason that under this system the Postmasters are continually tempted to make fictitious sales of stamps in order to increase their compensation.

DOMESTIC.

Heavy Damages by Frost.

A heavy frost visited Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin Counties, Mass., on the night of the 4th. The tobacco crop is damaged, in some cases severely. The loss in Franklin and Hampshire Counties is estimated at \$125,000. Farmers in that section have already cut and housed about a half crop. The greatest damage is to the tobacco fields, in some of which the crop is a total loss, and they will simply be plowed under.

Fatal Cattle Disease in Pennsylvania.

A disease known as splenic fever has attacked cattle in several portions of Pennsylvania, and is raging with great violence. A large number of cases have already proved fatal. The disease is apparently on the increase, occasioning great alarm among stock owners.

Two Ladies Drowned.

Carrie Waldmayer and Amelia Weaver, aged nineteen and twenty-one, of Philadelphia, were drowned at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 6th. Struggling along the beach, Miss Waldmayer slipped from the rocks and fell in the water, and Miss Weaver tried to rescue her. Miss Waldmayer's body was recovered.

For the Suppression of Dudes.

The Federation of Labor in Washington at a meeting a few nights ago adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That a committee of one member from each trade represented in this federation shall be appointed to recruit a society for the protection of women from insult on the streets of Washington. Said society shall hear complaints, and determine what method of redress is advisable in such cases; and the community is hereby respectfully requested to report all complaints of this character to said society for their investigation." A vigorous warfare against the masquerade and dude is to be inaugurated, which, it is believed, will successfully rid the city of the pests.

The St. Louis Sunday Cases Dismissed.

In the Court of Criminal Correction at St. Louis on the 5th over eight hundred cases against saloon-keepers for selling beer on Sunday were *nolle prosequi*, on the suggestion of the court. This ends for the present, the fight against saloon-keepers. This action was taken in view of Judge Noonan's late decision sustaining the law of 1857, under which in St. Louis City, by special act adopted by a vote of the people, the sale of beer and wine on Sunday is permitted.

Alarming Increase of Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever is increasing alarmingly at the Pensacola Navy-yard. Official

advice from there on the 6th, report thirteen new cases and seven deaths for the previous forty-eight hours. A stringent cordon is being maintained and the infected locality with the hope of confining the disease to its present limits.

Destructive Hurricane at Sea.

The steamer Lampport, under way from Baltimore to London, was struck by a hurricane a few days ago and disabled. The vessel carried one hundred and seventy cattle. The waves sweeping over the deck lifted the cattle pens upon their crests, and all but thirty-six of the animals were swept overboard or killed. Several vessels are reported lost.

Wants Quarantine Modified.

The New Orleans Board of Health requests the Governor to withdraw the non-intercourse proclamation, leaving in force the original quarantine proclamation of April 4, calling for ten days quarantine of vessels from infected districts. Reports from Ship Island Quarantine Station state not a single case of sickness among quarantined crews. The schooner Jennie Woods, from Vera Cruz, arrived at Ship Island with no sickness, but the vessel is isolated.

Three Persons Cremated.

The house of John Evans, at Riverton, Ill., was destroyed by fire on the 6th. Mrs. Phoebe Hyland, mother of Mrs. Evans, aged sixty-eight years, and two children of Mrs. Evans, a boy aged four and an infant baby, were burned to death. Mrs. Evans, who was in the yard at the time the fire was discovered, and rushed up stairs trying to rescue her mother and infant, was badly burned, and was forced to leave them to their fate to save her own life. The old lady was very fleshy, and would not trust herself to go down the stairs, which were then in flames, and would not give the babe, which she was then holding, to the mother.

Reception to Alex. Sullivan.

Fifteen thousand persons were at the reception given by the Irish National League of Brooklyn, to Alexander Sullivan, President of the National League of America, on the night of the 6th. The Ancient Order of Hibernians and St. Patrick's Alliance marched with the leagues to the grounds. A salute of thirty-two guns was fired. Sullivan was the only speaker. There was an unusually large attendance of clergymen.

Frank James, the Desperado, Acquitted.

The jury in the case of Frank James, on trial at Gallatin, Mo., for murder and train robbery, rendered a verdict of not guilty on the 6th, after two hours' deliberation. The verdict was received with applause by the friends of the defendant. The question of the disposition of the remaining indictment, for complicity in killing Westfall at the Gallatin bank robbery in 1868, came up, and after consideration the cases were continued until the October term, and the prisoner was remanded to await further trial. It is announced that he will not attempt to give bail, but remain in jail until next term. The prisoner received the verdict with perfect composure, as did also his wife.

A Handsome Gift to Bishop Ryan.

Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, has been presented with a purse of \$6,000, donated by the different Catholic parishes of that city to defray his expenses as delegate to the conference of American Bishops soon to be held in Rome. The college of the Christian Brothers also presented him with a round trip ticket for the voyage.

Forest Fires in Massachusetts.

A Boston dispatch of the 7th says: "A dozen extensive forest, meadow and bush fires are raging in Worcester, Norfolk and Middlesex Counties. Most of them are beyond control and great damage has already been done. At Walpole, the Consumptive's Home narrowly escaped destruction from a woodland fire. Goods were removed from the house, and for a time it was feared that a portion of Walpole Center would be destroyed. These fires swept over a large area, and in some cases will rage until a rainfall."

Musicians Burned to Death.

Fire was discovered in one of the out-buildings of the Long Branch Hotel at an early hour on the morning of the 7th. The building was used as a laundry and sleeping apartments for musicians, who barely escaped with their lives. Several were almost suffocated, and had to be carried out to prevent the blocking up of the stairway. One musician, named Adolph Friedrich, was burned to a crisp. The musical instruments and music were totally consumed; also the bathing pavilion and laundry. The total loss is \$60,000.

Michigan Crops.

Returns received by the Secretary of the State of Michigan show that in the southern four tiers of counties 114,889 acres of wheat threshed yielded 1,377,325 bushels, an average of 15 1/2 bushels per acre. The acreage reported threshed is eight per cent. of the total yield in the southern two tiers of counties is generally better, but in the central and northern counties not as high as estimated in July. The figures indicate a total yield in the State of about 23,900,000 bushels, or nearly 600,000 bushels less than the total product estimated in July.

A Brutal North Carolina Jail.

A few days ago three prisoners escaped from McDowell County (N. C.) Jail. In escaping they rudely pushed Mrs. Finley, the jailer's wife, aside, injuring her slightly. The fugitives were captured the same morning and returned to jail. Several hours after repeated pistol shots at the jail attracted the attention of citizens, who were surprised and indignant to find the jailer, enraged by the treatment to his wife and inflamed by whisky, shooting one of the prisoners, a negro, as he stood in his cage chained and handcuffed. Four painful wounds were inflicted, but none are fatal.

The American Hog and the Germans.

Representative W. H. Cox, of North Carolina, arrived at New York a few days ago from Germany. When asked the opinion of representative Germans regarding the policy of Bismarck in excluding our pork, he said public opinion does not justify the prohibition; on the contrary, it was strongly in favor of American importation. Bismarck's action is characterized solely as a political measure, which is cloaked under the allegation of a poisonous product.

Suicides and Murders.

At St. Johns, La., on the 4th, Willis Omer fatally stabbed his brother during a quarrel.

Wm. Lawrence, a night watchman of Bath, Me., was shot and killed a few nights

ago by one of three men whom he had detected in an act of burglary. One man was arrested afterward on suspicion.

JOHN CHASE, a wealthy citizen of New London, Ia., cut and mortally wounded his wife a few days ago. She had him arrested some time ago for threatening to kill her.

M. USERY, a wealthy citizen of Luling, Tex., was murdered in his residence on the 6th by a young man named Sam. Brown. Brown had been refused the hand of Usery's daughter.

M. S. TESSLA, a druggist of Handy Hill, N. Y., shot and killed himself a few nights ago, with the same weapon, in the same room, and at the same hour his father suicided a year ago.

FOREIGN.

The Great East India Catastrophe.

The Governor of the Dutch East Indies telegraphs that the town of Telokbelong is probably totally destroyed by the recent volcanic eruption. The district in which that town is situated is entirely inaccessible, as all roads are obliterated. Nothing further from Lampong, on the southern coast of Sumatra, has been learned. Some of the lighthouses in the straits are standing, but the lights are extinct. The report of the destruction of Tjiringine by a tidal wave and the drowning of 10,000 people there is confirmed.

England's Honest Dealer.

The Hon. Richard O'Shaughnessy, who recently resigned his seat in Parliament, has issued a valdictory to the electors of his district, expressing his conviction that the masses of the English people are honestly anxious that Irish affairs be regulated by Parliament with a careful and generous regard for the condition and necessities of Ireland.

Henri Rochefort Abuses King Humbert.

An article printed in the Paris *Transigence*, by Henri Rochefort, abusing King Humbert, has aroused great indignation throughout Italy. The article accused the King of having pocketed money subscribed by the French for the Ischia sufferers, while he was at the same time urging Germany to annihilate France. An Italian officer waited upon Rochefort and demanded satisfaction for the insult to his King, but Rochefort refused to grant him a hostile meeting. At a meeting of a committee of Ischia survivors held in Naples a resolution was adopted declaring that they would refuse all proffers of aid, on the ground that when charity was offered them in order to serve as a pretext for insulting their King, they feel it their duty to reject such charity, not only from France, but from the whole world.

Notes.

The London police are in possession of facts which show a revival of Fenian activity in that city. All the noted rendezvous of prominent Irish agitators there are again placed under strict police surveillance.

Marwood, the English Hangman, is Dead.

The invincibles are suspected of poisoning him.

A statue of Lafayette was unveiled at Le Puy, France, on the 6th. In spite of a severe rain-storm an immense crowd was in attendance. Lafayette was eulogized as the forerunner of the French Republic.

A DURBAN dispatch says a correspondent just returned from a four through the heart of Zululand reports the natives on a war of mutual extermination.

REPORTS from all parts of Russia state that the cattle plague continues with unabated fury. Over one million cattle have fallen victims to the plague within the last four years in European Russia alone.

A TELEGRAM from Batavia, India, on the 7th says famine is completing the havoc there.

LATEST NEWS.

Frost was reported on the morning of the 9th in Central and Northern Ohio, Indiana and the Northwestern States. In Wisconsin it was very severe. The corn and sorghum crops were in some sections entirely destroyed.

The Elkhorn tannery at Stroudsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire a few mornings ago. Loss \$150,000.

The German Squadron in the East has been ordered to Hong Kong. The design is to prevent an outbreak against foreigners.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GRESHAM has directed the President's attention to the fact that several postmasters, who are proprietors of newspapers, have inserted the advertisement of a lottery company, sharply criticizing the Administration on account of the decision excluding lottery letters from the mails. The matter will be investigated.

HEMBOLD, the patent medicine man, has been sued for \$250 in Philadelphia for the use of painting his advertising sign on the Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt.

The usefulness of the postal notes is being greatly jeopardized by the mistakes of postmasters in filling them out, which is causing the banks to refuse them.

BUT six of the defenders of Baltimore in 1812 were able to turn out for the customary anniversary on the 9th. The youngest of the six is eighty-six years of age.

HORACE GREELEY'S farm, Chappaqua, was bought at auction on the 8th by Miss Gabrielle Greeley for \$10,000, half of its estimated value.

An Independent movement is being started in Massachusetts which has as its principal purpose the defeat of Governor Butler.

A LOT of giant powder was exploded under the new Church of the "Pilgrims," a polygamist sect, at Erwin, Ill., a few mornings since. The organizer of the sect, Rev. C. A. Obenshain, has been accustomed to sleep in the church, but happened to be away when the explosion occurred. The building was entirely destroyed.

THE Knights of Labor Convention at Cincinnati completed its business on the 8th. The proceedings are withheld from the public, but it is known that T. V. Powderly has been reelected Grand Master Workman, and the Brotherhood of Telegraphers have withdrawn from the organization on account of the failure of the Knights of Labor to extend financial support to the Brotherhood during the recent strike. A mass meeting was held on the 9th at which speeches were made by H. A. Coffeen, Ralph Beaumont, of New York, Wm. A. Brown, of New York and E. B. Turney, of East Saginaw. The Workmen were advised to place no faith in either of the political parties, but to organize a labor party for their own protection.

Hints for the Sick-Room.

Sickness is too apt to be synonymous with sadness, and it is all important that the person in charge of a patient should wear a bright, hopeful countenance. The weak look to the strong for support, and are quick to mark the slightest tokens of uneasiness or apprehension on the part of those about their bedside, although they may give no outward expression of their senses of it at the time. A nurse who combines apparent confidence as to a happy result, with the tender attentions necessary to secure it, does but discharge the proper functions of her calling, save in extreme cases, of which we are not treating here.

Let the nurse be quiet. Let her dress be of no stiff or rustling material; her shoes of a kind that shall in no wise creak or cry. The modulation of the voice, too, should be carefully attended to. We can not, and should not, forbear attendance upon the sick, because nature has not gifted us with that rare, blessed boon, of a sweet and musical voice; yet, even more earnestly than the elocutionist, should the nurse study to modulate such organs as she does possess, to the utmost gentleness of which they are capable. For nothing is of greater importance, we would assure her, if she desires to soothe irritated nerves, and quiet perturbed spirits, than to use an habitually soft and calm speech in all her conversation, either with the sick or in their presence.

It is primarily important that an attendant should give quick heed to the physician's orders, and obey them exactly. The hard-headed and opinionated nurse is one who incurs a heavy responsibility, and in nine cases out of ten, brings to grief her patient as well as herself. All important as is the province of the nurse, yet she should ever remember that it is subordinate to that of the physician, whose work it is to indicate the direction and limits of her course. The best things lose their good qualities when misplaced and ill-applied. Another quality that the nurse should sedulously cultivate is, watchfulness as to her patient's moods. She should adapt her conduct carefully to the demands of the minute, as indicated by expression of countenance, or even an involuntary gesture, where the case is of a sick person who would be patient if he could. In these days, when nervous maladies are so common, too much stress can not be laid upon this point. And yet it is a difficult lesson to instill by precept, for it involves tact, a subtle quality that is commonly thought to be more nearly allied to the graces than virtues, therefore, rather an endowment of nature than a fruit of endeavor. Fortunately, however, for poor humanity, nearly every right thing and tact among the number is attainable by patient effort, guided by good sense, such as all people of sound mind may reasonably aspire to. Then let not the plainest nurse despair of attaining to this crowning grace of her profession.

In pursuance of this end, guard well the tongue. Take care that no disagreeable topic of conversation be continued, if perchance introduced. Get more imperative; guard against talking at all when the patient indicates by his own silence a desire for quiet. If the voice of all the sick were taken as to that fault in their nurses, from which they suffer most, we should not be surprised if, with one voice, they would say, "garnish it." It is conceded that truth lies at the foundation of all popular beliefs; and if so, then nurses, as a class, are prone to talk too much. Let so base a vice as gossip no longer degrade one of the noblest and beneficent of human callings—the care of the sick.—*American Agriculturist.*

Shade Trees in Pastures.

Every piece of land which is to be used permanently as a pasture should have some shade trees on it. If there are none which grow naturally, efforts should be made to encourage a few to grow around the watering-place and on the tops of the hills. Where they come up naturally they should be encouraged in all parts of the field, but not too thick; if they are oaks or maples, ten to twenty trees to the acre are enough; if pine or hemlock, the smallest number would be too many, for while scattering deciduous trees do but little injury to pasture, evergreen trees are very likely to kill out the grass under them, after they get large enough to shade a considerable space of ground. The red cedar is an exception to this rule, but the trees do not spread their branches to a very great distance from the trunk, so they make a very good tree to set in pastures, especially near the sea shore, as they will endure the ocean winds and salt air as well as almost any tree that grows. In the interior the rock maple makes a good pasture tree, though the shade is more dense and injures the red maple. The black walnut is an easy tree to grow, and makes valuable timber when grown.

Rough, rocky pastures may be easily made to produce wood or timber, which will very materially increase the income of the land with very little injury to the feed; in fact a few shade trees are beneficial to a pasture, affording a shady retreat for the cattle. There are some trees that should not be encouraged, such as the grey birch, poplar, black cherry and pitch pine; these are not only poor shade trees, but they cover the land with seed, and thus make a constant expense to keep them within control.

The apple tree makes one of the best shade trees in a pasture. In the days of our grandfathers many pastures were lined with apple trees growing in their natural condition, bearing natural fruit; but the practice of setting apple trees in a pasture has long ago been very generally abandoned, and the rule now is to let the pastures take care of themselves. If the trees come in naturally they are permitted to extend over the ground until they become so thick as to greatly injure, if not entirely destroy, the field for a pasture. This is not judicious management, for pastures, like mowing land, should be kept under control, and only such trees permitted to grow as are believed to be the most profitable. A little labor expended at just the right time will keep the proper number of shade trees in a pasture.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

The largest cow in America weighs 3,200 pounds, and gives milk in Chase County, Kan.

How Canada is Governed.

United States Commercial Agent Carroll, of Port Stanley and St. Thomas, in a recent report gives the following concise sketch of the Government of Canada: As is well known, there are seven provinces in the Dominion, viz.: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba. The total population of these provinces is 4,352,080. The executive authority is vested in the Queen, exercised through the Governor General, who receives \$50,000 a year as salary.

The Governor General has thirteen advisers, known as the Cabinet or "Queen's Privy Council of Canada," each of whom receives a salary of \$7,000 per annum and \$1,000 in addition for each session of Parliament, excepting the Premier, who receives \$8,000 and an additional \$1,000 per session, making the total annual salaries of these officers \$155,000, \$49,000 in excess of that paid to the President of the United States and his Cabinet. A member of the Canadian Cabinet must be either a Senator or a member of the House of Commons. There are twelve departments, viz.: (1) of Justice, (2) of Finance, (3) of Agriculture, (4) of the Secretary of State, (5) of Militia and Defence, (6) of Customs, (7) of Inland Revenue, (8) of the Interior, (9) of Public Works, (10) of Railways and Canals, (11) of the Postoffice, and (12) the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Parliament is composed of a Senate and House of Commons. Senators are appointed for life, and members of the House of Commons are elected for five years. At present there can be but seventy-eight Senators, and after the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation the number is limited to eighty-two. In the late Parliament there were 206 members in the House of Commons. Under the recent apportionment the House just elected will have 211 members. Each Senator and member of the House of Commons receives \$1,000 per annum as compensation.

The sessions of Parliament are short compared with those of the Congress of the United States. There is no particular time or day for the assembling of parliament. It usually meets, however, in February of each year, being summoned to Ottawa by proclamation of the Governor General, who also, with the advice of the Cabinet, prorogues it, and so far as the House of Commons is concerned, dissolves Parliament at the end of five years, or sooner. Parliament is opened in person by the Governor General, with considerable formality and pomp.

The Speaker of the Senate, who must be a Senator, is appointed by the Governor General. He has in all cases a vote. Senators do not address the Speaker. They address the Senate. Intemperate or offensive language is dealt with by the Senate. The members do not vote "yea" or "nay." Those in favor of a motion are the "contents," and those opposed are the "non-contents." In the House of Commons the members address the Speaker, who is elected by that body. The Speaker of the Senate takes part in the debates thereof. The Speaker of the House of Commons takes no part in the debates. He has the casting vote in case of a tie. Unlike the speaker of the Senate, he preserves order, and, on the whole, wields about the same power as the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The form of Government, to a great extent, is modelled from our own, or to that extent which its relation to Great Britain permits. The Governor General has certain powers, but he appears to have no will against that of the Government. He, therefore, seldom uses his prerogatives, but assents to such measures as the Government may see fit to present.

Each province has a local Legislature, in some of which there are an upper and a lower house, and in others one house. A Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor General, presides over each province.

With the exception of members of the House of Commons and of the local Legislature, all officers are appointed; and hold their positions during life or good behavior. General election days appear like Sunday. All places selling intoxicating drinks are closed. The law on this subject is very stringent. Any person violating it is fined heavily and jailed. Any person who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has an income of \$400 in a city, \$300 in a town, \$200 in a village, and \$200 in a township may vote, provided he is a British subject. Any person, meaning a male, owning property in one or more election districts, can vote in each district in which his property is located, provided it amounts to the figure in either of the places named above. The voting is by ballot, and only one voter is allowed in the poll at a time. The returning officer is supposed to have the tickets printed with the names of the opposing candidates thereon, who supplies each of his deputies with the number required at their respective polls on the morning of election.

The tickets are numbered by the deputy returning officer, who, as each voter presents himself, initials the ticket, hands it to the voter, who proceeds to another apartment, affixes the mark required by law opposite the name of the candidate of his choice, returns to the poll, hands the ticket to the returning officer, who examines it on the outside to see that his initials are there, places it in the box, and the process is complete. The candidate has nothing to do with the tickets or their preparation. Indeed, it is unlawful that he should.

Each candidate must deposit \$200 with the proper authority before he can be recognized as such.

Constituencies are small in Canada compared with the United States, and majorities are frequently as low as one, two, or three. Two or three hundred is considered a large majority in most electoral districts. In this connection, and in conclusion, it may be proper to add that the Province of Quebec is the pivotal province as to representation in the Dominion House of Commons. It has a fixed representation of sixty-five members, and the representation of the other provinces is in proportion to their respective populations as the number sixty-five bears to the population of Quebec. This is determined and adjusted decennially.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Cincinnati paper calls its secret society news "Goat Hairs Swept from Lodge Room Floors."

It is so quiet at some of the summer resorts that a mosquito's yawn can be heard for half a mile.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Golden weddings seem to be numerous now all over the United States. You must hurry up and have one, if you wish to be in style.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Letters from several of the largest dealers in fish in Eastern Maine and others show conclusively that this is the worst year for fishermen that has ever been known.

A Revolutionary relic in the shape of a twelve pound shot was found in the Mohawk River, near Fultonville, N. Y., a short time ago by a fisherman, which he retains in his possession.

A gang of Winnebago Indians employed on the Union Pacific Railroad have proved to be excellent workmen and in some respects superior to those of any other nationality.—*Chicago Journal.*

The catch-name of Beantown for Boston is simply amusing, but when a little seven-by-nine down-East newspaper calls this city "Sullivanville," it becomes serious.—*Boston Transcript.*

Because a Virginia man dropped dead just as he was going to swear his tax list was correct, the *Merchant Traveler* says it seems as if a man should learn a little from the Bible story of Ananias.

"The more I study the subject," said a well-known citizen of Massachusetts recently, "the more fully I am convinced that our State Prison policy has a direct tendency to make hardened criminals."—*Boston Herald.*

Reports of the harvest prospects from all parts of Ireland are very encouraging. In the northern, the midland and southern counties, the crops are full and promising. The potato yield is large.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A horse belonging to Mr. Clark, of New York, that has been afflicted with stiff joints, was brought to his knees by a stroke of lightning recently, and since that time his knees have not been stiff and he skips off like a young colt.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

An Englishman who pretends to know all about cholera epidemics says that it is safe to stay in a place as long as the swallows and sparrows remain. When these feathered visitants disappear, he packs his trunk and leaves by the first conveyance.—*N. Y. Post.*

The white elephants which Barnum's agent got in Siam, and had transferred to a ship at Singapore, were poisoned at the orders of a native official, to prevent the sacred animals from being put to unholy uses. Mr. Barnum was thus out of pocket \$130,000.—*Hartford Post.*

An old dog whose fawns had been captured near Sylvania, Ga., became so enraged that she charged upon a pack of dogs, who had her fawns captive, and, by jumping up in the air and striking them with her feet, succeeded in putting the dogs to flight, and then marched triumphantly off with her children.—*Chicago Times.*

Values have fallen below their proper level, as measured by the volume of the currency. This undue decline has released large amounts of money, which will sooner or later seek employment in business channels. In other words, the time for a panic has gone by, and the country is gradually but surely approaching a renewal of reasonable activity and higher prices.—*Boston Herald.*

Alphonse Karr, who is fighting vivisection with great ardor, argues that nothing contributes more to render manners so cruel as the spectacle of torture inflicted on animals, and quotes Montaigne, who said, "It was by killing beasts that man came to kill man." The great champion of vivisection in France is Paul Bert, whose atheistic school manuals have raised such difficulties between the clergy and the Government.—*N. Y. Independent.*

A huge alligator has been the terror of bathers at Montrose, Ala., for a long time. The other day a colored man saw the monster sunning himself near the wharf, and determined to sacrifice him. Seizing an axe he rushed into the water and engaged in mortal combat. The struggle was fierce, and lasted a full hour, at the end of which time the alligator quit the scene of earthly woe. The saurian measured ten feet three inches in length.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Some of the merchants of Philadelphia develop an amount of business enterprise that does much to acquit that city of the charge of being behind the age. A shoe store has had a photograph gallery fitted up in the top floor, where every purchaser of a pair of shoes is entitled to have his photograph taken. A cigar dealer exposes the legend: "A ticket for the Mannerchor Garden and a good Havana cigar for 25 cents." And a popular dentist attracts custom to himself by giving teeth on trial.—*Philadelphia Press.*

In the Crimea two Tartars quarrelled on account of their common sweetheart, and they agreed to settle their troubles in their own way. Without any artificial weapons they met each other as the bucks do, striking each other with their foreheads. They made half a dozen rounds; blood flowed from both of them, yet neither of the Tartars would yield. After another furious round, one of them fell down exhausted. Being crazed by defeat, he drew his knife and cut his throat on the spot. The winner, crowned with a wreath of bumps, repaired to his sweetheart, whom he now possesses.

The prefect of police in Paris has taken steps to suppress the crying of false news in the streets, an abuse that has grown to insufferable proportions. Among the favorite cries of the news-vendors have been such announcements as "The assassination of Rochefort!" "The death of President Grevy!" "The suicide of Sarah Bernhardt!" and "The new manifesto of Bismarck!"

A crazy woman in Louisville boarded a street car the other day, drove out all the passengers and insisted that it was her special car. A policeman persuaded her to arrest him and lead him to the station house, where she was locked up.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*